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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1985

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IT'S NOT EASY BEING AN ECONOMIST

It's not easy to take a myriad of ambiguous data elements, remember what their acronyms stand for, apply the theories of several different schools of economic thought, and come up with a believable analysis. Not only do we get mixed statistical signals but the data in question often represent information more than a calendar quarter old and subject to revision. Furthermore, economists are frequently faced with a combination of economic relationships for which there is no historical comparison.

Besides predicting the economic decisions of 235 million Americans (or for that matter 1.6 million Utahns) in an unstable world tends to be rather risky business. Regression, time series, and statistical analysis provide some relief, but we deal with limited state-specific data. Keeping in mind all these complexities, let's look at how the economy is shaping up.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY

First, what kind of figure did Utah's labor market cut this month? October's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to

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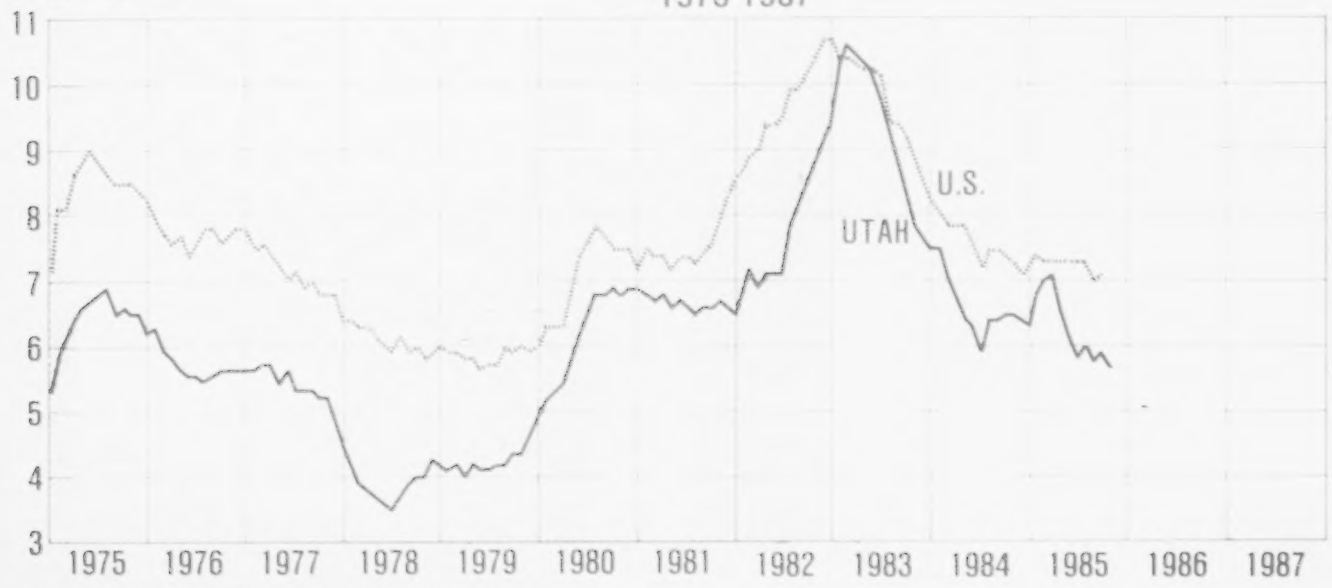
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

JOB SERVICE

5.6 percent — a 0.3 point decline from the September 1985 calculation of 5.9 percent. Utah's unemployment rate seems to be see-sawing just under the 6.0 percent mark and continues to register at least a full percentage point below the national average. Compared to the same month last year, 4,600 fewer individuals made up the ranks of the unemployed during October 1985.

JOBS INCREASING STEADILY

Nonfarm jobs continued to increase at a fairly steady year-over rate in October. Over the past four months (including October), nonagricultural employment growth registered about three percent. Although not spectacular, the 19,400 October 1984 to October 1985 increase in jobs certainly ranks as respectable. Even jobs in the coal mining industry show expansion (up 600 from last year). However, the service sector continued to expand at the highest year-over rate — 6.5 percent (around 8,100 jobs).

MORE GOOD NEWS . . .

How have other areas of the economy been faring? Inflation remains practically "dead in the water." September's Consumer Price Index indicated a year-over inflation rate of only 3.2 percent. The Producer Price Index actually dropped during September. In addition, a bumper farm crop means retail food prices may fall soon.

Nationwide, weekly earnings (adjusted for inflation and seasonality) rose 0.7 percent from August to September 1985 — the largest increase since April 1984. Moreover, U.S. weekly hours worked increased 0.3 percent in September from the prior month. Unadjusted October weekly earnings for Utah production workers also rose 0.7 percent from the previous month.

Added to all this good news, U.S. personal income expanded 0.3 percent in September 1985. Consumer spending made a 1.2 percent monthly gain (attributable mainly to increased vehicle sales in response to company incentives), and the third quarter Gross National Product grew at an annual rate of 3.3 percent.

ON THE OTHER HAND . . .

The indicators mentioned above depict a fairly rosy economic glow and, taken in and of themselves, might make an economist's job appear easy. However, other economic signals cast a shadow over this picture of sunshine. Nationwide, housing starts dropped a year-over 11.8 percent in September 1985 and business investment plans have been revised downward. In Utah, September building permits for residential housing fell 23.1 percent when compared to September 1984 (building permits predict future construction activity).

At 1.9 percent, the U.S. savings rate for September 1985 dropped to an all time low. Such a low savings rate may mean consumers will not be able to continue their current high levels of consumption. High consumer consumption, of course, fuels business expansion. Orders for durable goods dropped 1.1 percent in the same time period.

TO COMPLICATE MATTERS . . .

To further complicate matters, several circumstances may mitigate this "bad news." First of all, 1984 was a record construction year for Utah and maintenance of that record high growth would seem unlikely. Furthermore, although the country experienced a record low savings rate in September, increased spending on automobiles probably accounted for much of the drop in that rate and future expenditures may not be significantly curtailed. And while orders for total durable goods dropped, orders for nondefense durable goods actually increased 0.7 percent (orders for defense goods tend to be highly volatile). Furthermore, inventories remain low, a sign that further production expansion may be on the way.

See why it's not so easy to be an economist? And, we've just scratched the surface. Interest rates, trade deficits, money supply, or the national debt haven't even been considered, let alone the different schools of thought and the statistical procedures used to analyze data.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

What does all this complicated information really mean? Most economists agree (yes, we do agree many times) an impending recession appears highly unlikely. Moderate growth seems to be the probable near-future scenario. Inflation should remain fairly steady. Utah's own economy is in fairly good shape — our unemployment rate is down and jobs are growing. However, local area pockets of employment/nemployment distress may not disappear any time soon; and construction is tapering off. Moreover, the national debt continues to worry most economists, and farmers in many parts of the country are experiencing a severe crisis.

The following outline summarizes the report *Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force* recently published by the Utah Department of Employment Security.

I. DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Women currently make up the largest share of Utah's population (50.4 percent).

2. Utah has the youngest population in the country and is one of the fastest growing states. (The Utah 1980 median age equaled 24.2 years compared to the U.S. median of 30.0 years.)

3. While the ratio of married couples compared to the total adult population in the state has dropped significantly in the past few decades, Utahns still retain a higher propensity for the married state than do their fellow Americans.

4. Simple observation and statistics reveal that not only are more people getting divorced, but adults are remaining single longer.

5. The 1984 Utah fertility rate weighed in at 23 births per 1,000 population; the U.S. rate was only 15 babies per 1,000 people.

6. In Utah as well as the nation, fertility rates are declining among most women. Utah women in their childbearing years are delaying births and are limiting family size overall when compared to their immediate predecessors.

7. The drop in Utah female fertility rates falls below the decline in fertility rates nationwide.

8. Overall, education is increasing for both sexes within the Beehive State.

9. While more than half of all U.S. college students were women in the fall of 1982, only 43 percent of Utah college students were female (that puts Utah at the bottom of the list of U.S. states and the District of Columbia).

10. Utah women still show a disproportionate tendency to major in the humanities, education, and nursing. However, some changes are being made—more and more business, law, and medical degrees are going to women.

11. Research indicates that several interesting correlations exist between these demographic characteristics and women's labor force experience.

    a. The fewer children a women has the more likely she is to be employed outside the home. Declining birth rates suggest higher overall labor force participation.

    b. Women who have or expect to have children generally earn less than childless women.

    c. The higher a women's educational attainment the fewer births she has or expects to have.

    d. The more schooling a woman obtains the more likely she is to be a labor force participant.

e. The closer a wife's earnings are to her husband's the more likely she is to delay having children.

f. Women who postpone childbirth display a solid attachment to the labor force both before and after their first child is born.

g. Early marriage is more of a deterrent to women's educational attainment than it is to men's.

h. As single women are the most likely labor force participants, the fact that more women are delaying marriage suggests a higher overall participation rate for women.

II. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

1. Utah women have been steadily moving into the workplace since the turn of the century, and they currently participate in the labor force in record numbers.

   a. In 1900, an estimated 13 percent of Utah's adult females worked outside the home.

   b. By 1940, almost a fourth of Utah women were labor force participants.

   c. In 1984, the Current Population Survey estimates that 54.4 percent of all Utah women 16 years and older were either working or looking for a job.

2. While it may seem that women have flooded into the job market in the last few years, actually the increase has been relatively steady.

3. Utah's female participation rate registers higher than does the rate for the country as a whole, in spite of the fact that Utah women initially lagged behind the rest of the American women.

4. Female rates tend to be understated as the average woman statistically outlives the average man.

5. Women 20 to 24 show the highest propensity to be labor force participants—their rate exceeds 70 percent.

6. More than half of Utah's married women have moved into the civilian labor force. Mothers of young (preschool) children, while least likely of all categories to work, have joined the work force at the fastest rate and 45 percent are currently labor force participants.

7. Utah women made up 42 percent of the Utah civilian labor force in 1984. Between the years of 1950 and 1980 Utah's labor force expanded more than one and one-half times; women accounted for 62 percent of this growth.

8. The only instance in recent history when women have not sustained higher unemployment rates occurred in the 1982-83 recession when heavily male dominated industries (such as mining, construction, heavy manufacturing) experienced the brunt of the economic malaise.

9. Women make up the largest share of discouraged workers—those who have stopped looking for work because of real or perceived barriers to their employment.

10. Approximately 30 percent of the 1984 Utah female labor force participants maintained part-time labor market status compared to 10 percent of Utah males.

11. Gains in the average expected female worklife have outdistanced gains in life expectancy by two to one.

12. Why have women continued their trek to the work place in ever increasing numbers?

    a. For increasing numbers of women, work force participation has become an economic necessity.

    b. Falling fertility, smaller families, and delayed childbirth make combining a job with home responsibilities easier.

    c. The increasing educational attainment of women means they have access to more interesting and better paying jobs.

    d. Changes in social mores make employment acceptable and even mandatory for certain groups of women.

    e. Perhaps the most important reason for the influx of women into the labor force can be stated simply—the jobs were there. Recent growth in jobs has been heavily concentrated in areas that are traditionally thought of as "women's work."

13. Three-fourths of Utah female labor force *nonparticipants* stated that home responsibilities kept them from seeking paid employment.

III. OCCUPATIONS

1. While women are making inroads into certain male sanctums of employment, in some senses, occupational segregation by sex is just as pronounced today as it was at the turn of the century. Women still tend to remain in jobs where more than half their occupational co-workers are of the same sex.

2. Utah women have made the largest gains between the Census years of 1970 and 1980 in occupations such as insurance investigators, computer operators, science technicians, bus drivers and public relation specialists.

3. Women appear to be making more progress into professional, technical and managerial jobs than blue collar, mechanical or structural jobs.

4. Backsliding with respect to occupational segregation is occurring some areas—secretarial and typing professions have become even more heavily packed with females than they were in the past. The 1980 Census showed that 99 percent of the secretaries in Utah were women.

5. The industrial concentrations of women closely reflect occupational outlines.

   a. Women are severely underrepresented in such industries as mining, construction, and heavy manufacturing.

   b. Women make up most of the private household workers and the *overwhelming* majority of unpaid family workers.

6. Why worry about the fact that there is sexual segregation by occupation in the job market?

   a. Economists contend that occupational segregation with total disregard for individual ability creates inefficiencies and inequities in the system.

   b. Inefficient allocation lowers the country's overall economic output and hurts everyone.

   c. Jobs traditionally held to be "woman's work" pay low salaries almost invariably. They also lack status, and provide limited chances for advancement. As more dual earner families come on the scene, these factors affect not only women but their husband's and family's economic well-being.

7. A number of theories have been advanced to account for the perpetuity of "the pink collar ghetto":

   a. Women may consciously trade off higher wages, chances for greater advancement, and job status for the flexibility and reduced demands that female occupations usually seem to offer. Thus, it becomes easier for them to combine work and family responsibilities.

   b. Women may underestimate the chances that they will work continuously or later on in life. (The "Prince Charming or Mr. Wealthy will carry me away" syndrome.)

   c. Women may select predominately female occupations because they think that these jobs are the only ones open to them.

   d. Women may be denied access to certain jobs because of hidden or outright sexual discrimination.

IV. INCOME

1. In 1979, according to Census data, the median earnings for year-round, full-time, Utah female workers registered only 53 percent of the median earnings for the comparable group of Utah men. The comparable figure for the U.S. was 56 percent.

2. Historically, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the U.S. male/female earnings ratio has hovered right around 60 percent. (Figures vary depending on whose data you use and on what groups of workers are included.)

3. The most current BLS reading of the U.S. earnings ratio is for 1983 and registered at 64 percent. However, many economists believe part of this increase came as a result of the declining real wage for men during the recession.

4. The 1984 ratio for female wage and salary workers dropped from recession levels indicating women may not have made as much progress as originally anticipated.

5. The best paying jobs for Utah men tend also to be the best paying jobs for Utah women (you know, managers, doctors, lawyers). However women's median earnings in those professions do not even approach those of men.

6. In 1979, the median income for Utah women with four years of college was less than the median income of Utah men with a seventh grade education.

7. By age, the income gap is smallest for those under 20 years-old.

8. Utah wives contributed 16 percent of married couple earnings in 1979 (less than American wives in general who contributed almost one-fifth).

9. The Census shows that the more education the husband has, the smaller the fraction of the family's income is contributed by the wife *regardless* of her educational background.

10. Why does the earnings gap exist?

    a. Women have "career preferences" for lower paying "female occupations." However, even in occupations which are consistently female, men consistently out earn women; and some research indicates that "female occupations" may pay less merely because women work in them.

    b. Many women want to move in and out of the work force, choosing to remain at home, if they can, while their children are young. However, research indicates that increasingly most women can be separated into two different categories—those always in the labor market and those always out. Moreover, women with life-long job commitments do not make significantly more money than those women who move in and out of the labor force.

    c. Women tend to have spent less time in a particular job than men. Research indicates that this discrepancy accounts for only about 4 percent of "the gap." However, women have only recently been moving into "high paying" jobs in any significant numbers and most have not yet reached the top of their professions.

    d. Women are not as highly educated as men and tend to remain disproportionately illiterate in mathematics, science and engineering. Again, research snows that differences in education accounts for only a small portion of the earnings differential.

    e. Women are paid less than men with the same characteristics on the same job because they produce less. However, as far as this theory can be measured, equally productive men and women receive unequal wages.

    f. Although most women are delaying marriage/childbirth and obtaining a better education, significant numbers of women are marrying too young, becoming pregnant too soon, and divorcing at young ages. With no skills or training and often not even a high school education their projected income is limited. These women tend to drag the average down.

g. Women may be paid less because they are discriminated against. Most research indicates that only about half of the differences in male/female earnings can be accounted for by reasoning stated above. This fact seems to imply some sort of institutionalized discrimination but does not prove it.

11. According to the Census, *one-third* of all female-headed households in Utah had incomes below poverty level in 1979.

a. Young unmarried mothers, displaced homemakers, and elderly females make up a large portion of the poor.

b. Due to the large social outlays required to sustain those in the ranks of poverty and on the basis of humanitarian concerns, much interest has been expressed by Utah government in integrating these women into the work force and preparing them to adequately support themselves.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

1. One of the major concerns of working parents (particularly working mothers) is the quality and cost of child care. Government and employers provide little help in resolving the child care issue and often the cost of that care negates much of the woman's earnings.

2. Many times a woman's employment outside the home creates marital tensions. In adapting to the wife's employment the central problem for husbands seems to be one of self-esteem—of getting over any embarrassment, guilt or apprehension associated with the wife's employment. For wives, the central problem appears to be getting the husband to share the housework.

3. Contrary to the predictions of many, researchers have found that employment has by far the most consistent tie to a woman's good health. Multiple roles appear to be linked to good health.

4. Research indicates that the effects of legislation to eliminate sexual discrimination in the workplace have been marginal at best. Moreover, government tax policies (income as well as Social Security) actually penalize two-earner families.

VI. THE FUTURE

1. Participation in the labor force for women should increase in the future—the Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that 60 percent of adult women will be U.S. labor force participants by the year 2000.

2. Most employment growth is expected to come in the service sector—jobs typically held by women. The fact that women are in the labor force at all generates demand for service related products.

3. Working against rapid improvement in the areas of occupations and incomes is the sheer size of the female labor force. A great deal of change must occur to make any statistical improvement evident.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Oct. 1985(f)	Oct. 1984	% Change	Sept. 1985(p)	Sept. 1984	% Change	Aug. 1985(r)	Aug. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771,900	731,600	5.5	775,600	738,300	5.1	757,300	731,500	3.5
Employed	732,800	687,900	6.5	735,000	695,500	5.7	718,200	688,700	4.3
Unemployed	39,100	43,700	−10.5	40,600	42,800	−5.1	39,100	42,800	−8.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	6.0	—	5.2	5.8	—	5.2	5.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.6	6.5	—	5.9	6.5	—	5.7	6.4	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Oct. 1985(f)	Oct. 1984	% Change	Sept. 1985(p)	Sept. 1984	% Change	Aug. 1985(r)	Aug. 1984	% Change
Total	635.8	616.4	3.1	632.8	613.8	3.1	624.2	606.6	2.9
Mining	9.0	11.2	−19.6	9.2	11.8	−22.0	9.1	12.0	−24.2
Metal Mining	1.5	3.3	−54.5	1.6	3.3	−51.5	1.7	3.4	−50.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.8	2.2	27	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.9	6.9
Other Mining & Quarrying	4.7	5.8	−19.0	4.7	5.7	−17.5	4.7	5.7	−17.5
Contract Construction	40.4	40.3	0.2	40.4	40.6	−0.5	40.3	40.1	0.5
Manufacturing	97.0	96.1	0.0	96.7	96.0	0.7	96.7	96.1	0.6
Durable Goods	68.6	68.4	0.3	68.2	68.5	−0.4	68.1	68.5	−0.5
Primary Metals	4.3	5.3	−18.9	4.3	5.5	−21.8	4.2	5.6	−25.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21.8	21.5	1.4	21.7	21.4	1.4	21.7	21.3	1.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.3	10.1	−7.9	9.3	10.2	−8.8	9.4	10.1	−6.9
Transportation Equipment	14.4	13.3	8.3	14.3	13.2	8.3	14.3	13.1	9.2
Other Durable Goods	18.8	18.2	3.3	18.6	18.2	2.2	18.5	18.4	0.5
Non-Durable Goods	28.4	27.7	2.5	28.5	27.6	3.3	28.6	27.6	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	9.3	9.0	3.3	9.3	9.0	3.3	9.4	8.9	5.6
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.4	−4.7	6.1	6.3	3.2	6.1	6.3	−3.2
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.4	3.7	−8.1	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.6	8.6	11.6	9.6	8.5	12.9	9.6	8.6	11.6
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36.4	36.5	−0.3	36.9	36.8	0.3	36.8	36.9	−0.3
Railroad Transportation	3.7	4.0	−7.5	3.7	4.0	−7.6	3.8	4.1	−7.3
Other Transportation	16.6	16.1	3.1	17.0	16.3	4.3	16.9	16.3	3.7
Comm. & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.1	16.3	−1.2	16.2	16.4	−1.2	16.2	16.5	−1.8
Trade	149.5	144.0	3.8	149.5	143.7	4.0	149.2	143.1	4.3
Wholesale Trade	36.0	35.4	1.7	36.1	35.3	2.3	36.2	35.3	2.5
Retail Trade	113.5	108.7	4.4	113.4	108.4	4.6	113.0	107.8	4.8
Building Materials	5.4	5.6	−3.6	5.5	5.5	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0
Food Stores	20.0	18.9	5.8	20.0	18.7	7.0	19.8	18.5	7.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.2	13.2	7.6	14.2	13.3	6.8	14.2	13.3	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	36.1	33.7	7.1	36.5	34.3	6.4	36.3	33.7	7.7
Other Retail	37.8	37.3	1.3	37.3	36.6	1.9	37.1	36.6	1.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.3	30.2	3.6	31.4	30.2	4.0	31.3	30.3	3.3
Services	133.0	124.9	6.5	133.2	124.9	6.6	130.8	122.1	7.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.7	9.4	3.2	9.7	9.5	2.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	46.5	41.3	12.6	46.7	41.6	12.3	47.2	41.9	12.6
Medical & Other Health Services	33.1	32.2	2.8	33.2	32.1	3.4	33.1	31.9	3.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.1	30.3	2.6	30.3	29.6	2.4	27.4	26.7	2.6
Other Services	13.0	12.1	7.4	13.2	12.1	9.1	13.4	12.1	10.7
Government	139.2	133.2	4.5	135.4	129.8	4.3	129.9	126.0	2.9
Federal Government	38.9	37.4	6.7	39.2	37.8	3.7	39.4	38.0	3.7
U.S. Federal Defense	23.2	22.4	3.6	23.1	22.3	3.6	23.4	22.4	4.5
Other Federal Government	15.7	15.0	4.7	16.0	15.5	3.2	16.0	15.6	2.6
State Government	36.4	36.4	0.0	33.7	33.1	1.8	33.0	32.8	0.6
State Education	19.9	20.3	−2.0	17.2	17.2	0.0	16.7	16.8	−1.2
Other State Government	16.5	16.1	2.5	16.5	16.0	3.1	16.3	16.0	1.2
Local Government	63.9	59.4	7.6	62.6	58.9	6.3	57.5	55.3	4.0
Local Education	39.5	37.4	5.6	37.5	35.7	5.0	32.1	31.1	3.2
Other Local Government	24.4	22.0	10.9	25.1	23.1	8.7	25.5	24.2	5.4
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. '85 (f)	Oct. '84	% Change	Sept. '85 (p)	Aug. '85 (r)	July '85	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	759.1	726.9	5.5	765.7	753.0	741.1	731.5	729.6	734.9	740.1	748.0
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	726.2	681.4	6.6	720.8	710.4	696.8	689.2	685.2	687.3	687.3	695.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	42.9	47.5	−9.7	44.9	42.6	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6	52.8	52.7
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.5	—	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	629.5	609.6	3.3	625.6	624.0	621.6	621.3	623.7	623.0	619.4	617.8
Mining	8.9	11.1	−19.8	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2	11.0	11.0
Contract Construction	37.0	36.2	2.2	36.6	36.7	35.7	35.3	35.6	36.2	35.2	36.0
Manufacturing	96.4	95.5	0.9	95.7	95.8	95.5	95.4	96.8	96.9	94.8	94.7
Durable Goods	68.3	68.0	0.4	67.6	67.6	67.4	67.4	68.5	68.7	66.7	67.0
Nondurable Goods	28.1	27.5	2.2	28.1	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.7
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	36.2	36.4	−0.5	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.9	37.2
Trade	148.6	142.7	4.1	148.2	148.7	148.8	147.7	147.9	147.8	146.3	145.8
Wholesale	35.9	35.0	2.6	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.8	35.5	35.4
Retail	112.7	107.7	4.6	112.4	112.7	112.9	111.9	112.2	112.0	110.8	110.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	31.4	29.9	5.0	31.3	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.2	31.0	30.6	30.4
Services	131.8	123.1	7.1	131.4	131.2	130.8	130.3	129.6	128.4	128.8	127.4
Government	139.2	134.7	3.3	136.9	135.1	134.1	135.5	136.2	135.7	135.8	135.3
Federal	39.5	38.2	3.4	39.1	38.9	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.4	38.4
State	35.8	35.6	0.6	35.2	35.3	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.7	35.9	35.9
Local	63.9	60.9	4.9	62.1	60.8	60.3	61.6	61.6	61.1	61.5	61.0

Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Sept. 1985(p)	% Change from Sept. '84	% Distribution	Sept. 1985(p)	% Change from Sept. '84	% Distribution	Sept. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	365.7	0.9	100.0	267.1	6.2	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.5	−22.5	2.4	0.6	−14.3	0.2	7.2	78.2
Contract Construction	36.5	1.9	10.0	3.9	14.7	1.5	31.6	78.2
Manufacturing	67.1	1.8	18.3	29.6	−1.7	11.1	64.1	66.3
Durable Goods	49.9	0.2	13.6	18.3	−2.1	6.9	44.4	65.1
Nondurable Goods	17.2	6.2	4.7	11.3	−0.9	4.2	19.7	69.1
Transportation, Commun. & Pub. Util.	23.9	7.4	6.5	13.0	18.8	4.9	29.5	79.9
Total Trade	80.5	5.2	22.0	89.0	2.7	25.8	132.7	88.8
Wholesale Trade	26.8	1.5	7.3	9.3	4.5	3.5	30.7	85.0
Retail Trade	53.7	7.2	14.7	59.7	2.4	22.4	102.0	89.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.1	1.7	3.3	19.3	5.5	7.2	24.6	78.3
Services	63.7	3.2	17.4	69.5	10.0	26.0	100.8	75.7
Total Government	73.3	1.5	20.0	62.1	7.8	23.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.2	3.3	6.9	14.0	4.5	5.2	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	2.5	4.5	6.6	6.5	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.5	2.4	2.3	7.5	4.2	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	16.4	1.2	4.5	17.3	2.4	6.5	NA	NA
State Education	9.8	0.0	2.7	7.4	0.0	2.8	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.7	3.1	1.8	9.8	3.2	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	31.8	1.0	8.7	30.8	12.4	11.5	NA	NA
Local Education	14.4	−6.5	3.9	23.1	13.8	8.6	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.4	8.1	4.8	7.7	10.0	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Oct. '85(f)	Oct. '84	% Chg.	Sept. '85(p)	Aug. '85(r)	Oct. '85(f)	Oct. '84	% Chg.	Sept. '85(p)	Aug. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	493.8	469.3	5.2	495.2	486.1	100.2	93.3	7.4	98.7	93.6
Employed	470.8	443.1	6.3	470.4	462.5	94.7	87.6	8.1	93.2	88.3
Unemployed	23.0	26.2	−12.2	24.8	23.6	5.5	5.7	−3.5	5.5	5.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.6	—	5.0	4.9	5.5	6.1	—	5.6	5.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	438.5	424.5	3.3	436.6	432.2	74.3	71.4	4.1	72.9	69.6
Mining	2.0	3.5	−42.9	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.2	−50.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	26.8	26.2	2.3	26.3	26.3	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	65.1	64.4	1.1	64.9	64.8	12.7	12.5	1.6	12.6	12.5
Durable Goods	47.9	47.6	0.6	47.7	47.4	9.5	9.4	1.1	9.3	9.3
Nondurable Goods	17.2	16.8	2.4	17.2	17.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.4	28.5	−0.4	28.8	28.8	2.3	2.4	−4.2	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	109.6	105.3	4.1	109.0	108.6	14.9	14.3	4.2	15.1	15.0
Wholesale Trade	31.0	30.2	2.6	31.1	31.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.7
Retail Trade	78.6	75.1	4.7	77.9	77.5	13.3	12.7	4.7	13.4	13.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25.6	24.4	4.9	25.7	25.6	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	90.2	84.2	7.1	91.1	90.8	25.2	23.6	6.8	23.9	21.5
Total Government	90.8	88.0	3.2	88.8	85.4	13.1	12.6	4.0	13.0	12.3

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Oct. '85(f)	Sept. '85(p)	Aug. '85(r)	Oct. '84	Oct. '85(f)	Oct. '84	% Change	Oct. '85(f)	Oct. '84	% Change
State Total	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.0	771,880	731,610	5.5	635,790	615,730	3.3
Bear River	3.4	3.7	3.9	5.2	51,860	50,270	3.2	37,220	36,200	2.8
Box Elder	2.8	3.7	3.0	5.5	20,020	19,820	1.0	13,800	13,470	2.4
Cache	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.0	30,930	29,490	4.9	23,040	22,360	3.0
Rich	4.9	2.3	3.6	2.5	910	960	−5.2	380	370	2.7
Wasatch Front	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.6	506,910	481,150	5.4	450,130	436,040	3.2
North	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	158,760	151,100	5.1	110,210	106,160	3.8
Davis	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	78,350	75,430	3.9	52,040	50,080	3.9
Morgan	5.4	5.7	4.5	2.8	2,320	2,140	8.4	980	950	3.2
Weber	4.2	4.5	4.7	6.2	78,090	73,530	6.2	57,190	55,130	3.7
South	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.9	348,150	330,050	5.5	339,920	329,880	3.0
Salt Lake	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.9	337,410	320,340	5.3	329,250	319,390	3.1
Tooele	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.3	10,740	9,710	10.6	10,670	10,490	1.7
Mountainlands	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.5	112,060	104,250	7.5	81,500	78,400	4.0
Summit	7.8	5.2	5.9	8.1	8,590	7,890	8.9	5,040	4,980	1.2
Utah	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.2	100,240	93,330	7.4	74,270	71,320	4.1
Wasatch	12.1	11.0	10.9	11.7	3,230	3,030	6.6	2,190	2,100	4.3
Central	7.5	6.6	6.9	7.3	28,940	27,200	6.4	16,880	16,440	2.7
Juab	12.7	9.4	10.0	15.7	2,160	2,070	4.3	1,520	1,400	8.6
Millard	6.0	4.5	4.5	6.4	9,370	8,050	16.4	5,410	5,140	5.3
Piute	7.2	5.9	7.0	12.2	470	490	−4.1	210	230	−8.7
Sanpete	11.4	11.2	11.2	7.1	7,370	7,290	1.1	4,010	4,070	−1.5
Sevier	4.5	4.2	5.0	6.3	8,610	8,330	3.4	5,310	5,200	2.1
Wayne	7.8	6.5	6.1	5.7	960	970	−1.0	420	400	5.0
Southwestern	5.1	5.0	4.6	6.5	29,030	26,440	9.8	19,850	19,040	4.3
Beaver	6.2	5.3	4.2	6.0	2,350	2,330	0.9	1,540	1,470	4.8
Garfield	5.8	5.5	5.4	6.2	1,980	2,010	−1.5	1,490	1,450	2.8
Iron	5.4	5.4	4.9	6.9	8,960	8,890	0.8	6,530	6,340	3.0
Kane	5.9	4.8	5.0	6.9	1,960	1,640	19.5	1,190	1,130	5.3
Washington	4.4	4.6	4.2	6.2	13,780	11,570	19.1	9,100	8,650	5.2
Uintah Basin	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.9	19,160	19,550	−2.0	13,110	13,160	−0.4
Daggett	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	440	460	−4.3	280	270	3.7
Duchesne	7.4	8.3	6.7	7.6	7,160	7,220	−0.8	4,410	4,360	1.1
Uintah	6.6	5.4	6.3	6.6	11,560	11,870	−2.6	8,420	8,530	−1.3
Southeastern	8.6	8.1	8.7	10.6	23,580	22,780	3.5	17,130	16,490	3.9
Carbon	8.4	8.5	8.6	10.0	10,200	9,660	5.6	7,810	7,700	1.4
Emery	7.5	7.2	8.4	10.7	5,770	6,150	−6.2	3,830	3,170	20.8
Grand	11.2	9.2	8.8	13.8	3,090	3,280	−5.8	2,300	2,360	−2.5
San Juan	8.5	7.6	9.3	8.8	4,520	3,690	22.5	3,190	3,260	−2.1

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.